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*Mortuary report for Santiago de Cuba for the week ended October 29, 1904.*

Causes of death.	Num-ber.	Ber-tillon num-ber.
Tubercle of lungs.....	2	27
Cancer of stomach.....	1	40
Alcoholism.....	1	56
Meningitis.....	2	61
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	64
General paralysis.....	1	67
Epilepsy.....	1	69
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	92
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	3	105
Chronic enteritis.....	1	105a
Bright's disease.....	1	120
Total.....	15	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 17.14 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

*Further concerning case of yellow fever at Punta de Sal—Possible source of infection—Suspicious case at Cobre.*

On October 25 I wrote reporting the presence of a case of yellow fever, and giving you the history of the case up to the 24th. I write now to give you the further history of the case up to his discharge, cured, which I have copied from Doctor Bisbee's notes, as follows:

*Tuesday, October 25, 1904.*—Temperature, 37.8° C. (mouth); pulse, 74 at 9 a. m. Urine more abundant, not examined; tongue clean, broad, and moist; rash almost disappeared; seems brighter; is quieter; slight epigastralgia; had a bowel movement; density of the blood 1.057; conjunctival injection diminishing. 6 p. m.: Temperature, 37.7° C. (mouth); pulse, 86, quiet; urinated; general condition better.

Dr. J. Guiteras, who arrived at 12 p. m. by train, went right out to see him, getting there about 1 a. m.

*Wednesday, October 26.*—7 a. m., temperature, 37° C. (mouth); pulse, 70. 9.10 a. m., temperature, 37.2° C. (mouth); pulse, 72. 10 a. m., temperature, 37.4° C. (mouth); pulse, 76. Vomited; general condition better. Doctor Guiteras saw him again and tried Ehrlich's diazo reaction for typhoid fever, also examined blood microscopically. Ehrlich's reaction was negative; no parasites found microscopically. Doctor Guiteras declared it was yellow fever.

2.05 p. m. had an attack of heart failure, caused by getting up to have a bowel movement. He complained of feeling badly, turned pale, and lost the color of his lips. At 2.40 p. m. had a cold sensation.

4 p. m. temperature, 37.6° C. (mouth); pulse, 78. Began to take milk and lime-water. Had 1 milligram of strychnine sulphate, by mouth; vomited; bowels rather loose for the last two or three days; sleeps well.

*Thursday, October 27.*—Temperature, 36.6° C. (mouth); pulse, 72 at 6 a. m. Was not seen in morning, but condition reported by telephone. Temperature and pulse remained about the same. At 4.50 p. m., temperature, 37° C. (mouth); pulse, 78.

5 p. m., temperature, 37.2° C. (mouth); pulse, 80. Visited by Doctors Guiteras, Agostini, Caminero, Del Campo, Hechavarría, Illas, and Bisbee. Patient much better and wanting to eat. Conjunctivæ jaundiced; conjunctival injection disappearing; no pains; feces almost natural; passing larger quantities of urine; albumin rapidly disappearing, now find traces only by acetic acid and boiling. This morning had strychnine sulphate, 1 milligram, by mouth. Had a hard bowel movement. Has not vomited. Allowed chicken broth.

*Monday, October 31.*—Patient has made an uninterrupted recovery, and was discharged cured to-day. Before leaving the hospital he was allowed to eat beefsteak.

In spite of the number of doctors who have examined the patient there are some who doubt the diagnosis. One of the reasons urged against it is that on October 31 (thirteen days after he was taken sick) he was allowed to eat beefsteak before leaving the hospital. They say if it had been yellow fever this would have brought on a relapse.

Then, too, the man does not look as weak as he ought to be after a severe attack.

In my letter of October 25 I suggested the possibility of infected mosquitoes being brought here by cattle vessels from South America. Dr. John Guiteras also thought of this as a possible means of bringing the infection, and he thought this must be a first case caused by an infected mosquito, for if there had been a previous case there would have appeared now 2 or 3 cases. At his suggestion the Norwegian steamship *Dagny*, which arrived on October 28 from Puerto Cabello with cattle, was not allowed to go to the wharf, but had to discharge the cattle in lighters in the middle of the bay. After discharging, Doctor Guiteras went on board and questioned the captain and the crew, and the captain declared he had made nine consecutive trips between South America and Cuba without one single case of sickness of any kind. Out of a crew of 19 only 2 were immunes, being Spaniards that had had yellow fever. The others were principally Norwegians. While this diminishes the probability of this suggestion it is still possible.

Another cattle steamer, the *Holstein*, arrived September 27.

The British steamship *Vimeira* arrived September 14 from Vera Cruz. All were well on board, but as she came from an infected port, Vera Cruz, she was disinfected and quarantined five days before being granted pratique. This was noted on the bill of health (No. 148, September 17, 1904). She was allowed to complete the five days at Daiquiri, loading under guard. I reported this on September 13, when telling of her arrival. When the *Vimeira* was in port, she was anchored rather near to Punta Sal.

Punta de Sal is probably the place where the above case was infected; it was quarantined October 27, and the quarantine will be removed November 12. The quarantine has been made strict. At first there were insufficient guards, and the result was that 14 men, Cubans and Porto Ricans, escaped. They were captured and are under arrest. There was a rumor of an uprising of the workmen on account of the quarantine restrictions. Twenty additional rural guards were sent out and this had a quieting effect.

On October 30 one suspicious case was reported at Cobre. The man, a Spaniard, had been sick three days. They could get no clear account from him, as he contradicted himself very much. Temperature, 39.5° C.; pulse, 88; severe headache, rachialgia, but no epigastralgia; conjunctivæ congested; albumin in urine. Was seen by Doctors Hechavarria and Agostini. He was ordered to be sent by train to Punta Sal (in a litter covered with mosquito net) and thence to Cayo Duan by boat. The room occupied by him was ordered to be disinfected by sulphur as soon as he was removed, which was in the morning of October 31. On November 1 a diagnosis of malaria was made, and November 2 he was discharged.

On the evening of October 29 Doctor Guiteras held a conference at the Governor's Palace, to which all the doctors were invited as well as some other persons, as government officers, lawyers, druggists, and others. Among those present were the governor, who introduced Doctor Guiteras, and the archbishop. Doctor Guiteras spoke on the transmission of diseases by parasites, taking up filariasis, Texas fever, malaria and yellow fever. His lecture was very interesting and much appreciated.